IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Cancelled)

2. (Cancelled)

3. (Original) A viscosimeter for measuring the relative, intrinsic or inherent viscosity of a solution (13) in a solvent (12) with at least one flow resistance (15, 16; 27 to 30) and one feeding point (20, 21; 36; 38) for the solution to be examined (13) in a conduit system (14, 22; 24 to 26, 31) as well as with respective manometers (17, 18; 33) on the flow resistance (15, 16; 27 to 30) which are coupled with a differential amplifier (19), characterized in that the viscosimeter (40) shows flow resistances (15, 15; 27 to 30) such as disk-shaped or leaf-shaped Venturi nozzles or different KV flow resistances with the smallest possible thickness and with a small volume with respect to all other parall;31 and following capillaries in a flow conduit system with two legs (L1, L2) which shows three parallel flow circuits among which at least two flow circuits are connected by a differential pressure sensor or a sensor for differential pressure (216), whereby the three flow circuits constitute an analogy to the Thomson bridge, whereby the arrangement consists of an inlet (201) which runs into a

branch (202) and divides into two legs (L1, L2), whereby the first leg (L1) comprises a pressure reducing element (203), a following branch point (204) to a differential pressure sensor or to a sensor for differential pressure (216) and a pressure reducing element (205) in the feeding conduit to a junction (206) which runs into an outlet conduit (207) and that the second leg (L2) starting from the branch point (202) comprises a pressure reducing element (212) which leads to a branch (211) which first leads into a big volume vessel (210) leading to a junction (209) and second which leads to a resistance capillary (213) which is connected in the junction (215) with the differential pressure sensor or the sensor for differential pressure (216) and which is furthermore connected with a resistance capillary (214) in the conduit led from the junction (215) to a further junction (209), whereby the resistance capillary (214) is connected on the outlet side over the junction (209) with a pressure reducing element (208) which runs over a conduit section into the junction (206) and thus into the outlet conduit (207).

4. (Cancelled)

5. (Original) A viscosimeter according to claim 3, wherein the direct flow opening of the flow resistance is circular or

slit-shaped or has another appropriate geometrical shape. In the case of the microsystem component, this could be a V-shaped or a rectangular channel.

6. (Original) A viscosimeter according to claim 3, wherein the KV flow resistance shows several hole-type openings of 0, 1 µ to 150 µ, whereby the size of each opening depends from the total number of openings.

7. (Original) A viscosimeter according to claim 3, wherein in a bridge arrangement (25, 26, 32) in two parallel running flow paths (25, 26) of respectively two or three flow resistances placed in series (27, 28; 29, 30) at least one is configured as KV flow resistance with the smallest possible thickness.

8. (Original) A viscosimeter according to claim 3, wherein a KV flow resistance (30) is placed directly behind a gel permeation chromatography column (GPC column 38), this being seen in flow direction and that a further flow resistance (29) is placed behind the feeding conduit (24) in a leg (26).

9. (Original) A viscosimeter according to claim 3, wherein at least one big volume retention vessel (23, 34) is placed in

the conduit network (14, 22; 24 to 26, 31) or in the legs (L1, L2).

10. (Original) A viscosimeter according to claim 3, wherein a refraction detector (41) and/or a detector working with another working method is placed, in the conduit network (24, 31) or in the legs (L1, L2).

11. (Original) A viscosimeter according to claim 3, wherein the conduit network (24 to 26, 31) or the legs (L1, L2) are placed in a thermally constant closed space (39), preferably in a thermally adjustable heat bath.